plauded that. Here were some more good and wise words heard in Kings county while the Chairman was speaking:

"I cannot conceive that the so-called Democratis who would now rend the party in twain can for a moment believe that their act is anything else but a deliberate sacrifice of the great Democratic party of the State of New York, and possibly of the greater Democratic party of the nation.

"" I say it with pain, yes, with shame, for such men: He who will now forsake his party is no Democrat at all. I care not how long he has been called a Democrat, nor how many generations of his fathers have been Democratic Rhese men are not."

That the audience liked, but it went wild with enthusiasm when, in closing, Mr. Grout declared of Senator Hill:

"When the National Convention of 1892 had made a nomination which he, exercising a Democratic right, had opposed in the Convention, who labored more earnestly than he in the effort to elect the ticket? When Senators, chosen as Democrats, last winter assailed our Democratic President, who give him more hearty support than the senior Senator from New York? And this in a speech which will take higher historical rank than any which the halls of Congress have heard for many years. This man now responds unhesitatingly to the call of his party, He leaves the leisure of well-carned honors to hazard everything of his own that the party may win; while by no possibility can be gain anything for himself. Red blood does not run in the veins of those who will desert such a man at such a time. Rather should admiration for his courage and his forgetfulness of self connect their support in the effort which the Democratic party is now making to elect David B. Hill Governor."

When the Chairman concluded the resolutions were read. The last one of them was as

their support in the effort which the Democratic party is now making to elect David B. Hill Governor."

When the Chairman concluded the resolutions were read, The last one of them was as follows:

"Resolved, That we direct the attention of the liberal-minded peoples of Kings county to the despicable attempts that are being made to relight the ancient fires of religious harred. That the managers of the Republican party are actively concerned in this infamous attack upon the religious liberty guaranteed by the Federal Constitution is no longer a secret. There is but one sure way to crush this monstrous spawn of imported and utterly un-American bigotry, and that is to support the party which never gave bigotry any encouragement, namely, the conscience-respecting Democracy."

The audience would not honer stay its impatience to hear Senator Hill. The secretary, who started to read an interminable list of vice-presidents and secretaries, was advised to lump them under "and many others," and he took the advice. Then the Chairman introduced the Senator, and he received nearly as extended and fully as enthusiastic a reception when he rose to speak as when he was first seen. He was particularly happy in phrases which set the audience wild with hope and delight. His voice was clearer and stronger than when he spoke in the same hall two years ago, and his manner was confident and inspiring. This is what Senator Hill said:

senator Hill said:

senator Hill's speech.

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is indeed the same old Brooklyn. I am advised that you have had a reorganization of the Democracy of this county. If you have another one you will have to hire another hall. I need not assure you that I feel at home in this old building. It was here that I had the honor of first speaking to my Democratic friends in Kings county, and this hall has been the scene of many important Democratic gatherings. I am gratified to meet the Democracy of Kings county to-night. I had hoped that I might address you as I have addressed you in the past, simply as a Democrat and not as a candidate for public office; but the Convention of our party assembled at Saratoga has decreed otherwise, and I am now here to speak for the cause which I have the honor to represent in this campaign.

A few short months ago there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Democracy of the country, partaken of in some degree by the Democracy of New York, to think that the campaign this year was to go by default; that for some reason or other, know not what, we were not to put forth our best efforts, but that our Republican friends were to have a victory this fall. This seemed to be an impression created throughout the country, and which had come into our Empire State. I congratulate you that within the past thirty days a different impression bas gone abroad in the country. Not only in New York, but throughout the whole country, indifference has given way, confidence has taken its place, and now there seems to be a determined effort, not only here, but throughout the United States Senate; it affects the control of the House of Representatives in our State; it affects the control of the House of Representatives in our State; it affects the control of the House of Representatives. In our State; it affects the control of the House of Representatives in our State; it affects the control of the House of Representatives in our State; it affects the control of the House of Represen

you deliberately give a half vote in favor of the amendment, and you piay into the hands of your adversaries. As a practical question, I want to impress upon you at the outset of my remarks that it is your duty to vote upon these amendments and not decline to pass upon the questions involved. I propose to direct my remarks now for a few moments to this first amendment, known as the apportionment article of our Constitution—of the proposed Constitution—and upon which you are to vote yes or no at this coming election.

THE APPORTIONMENT ARTICLE.

THE APPORTIONMENT ARTICLE.

In the first place, I charge that our Republican friends, in making a basis for this apportionment, have discarded all the principles which have underlain all of our apportionments heretofore. Instead of making the population the basis of the apportionment, they have proceeded to declare in substance that the area of territory, that land, shall be one of the constituent elements which shall make up this principle or theory of representation. This was a mistake. This was a wrong. This was an outrage. out elements which shall make up this principle or theory of representation. This was a mis-take. This was a wrong. This was an outrage, especially in the Empire State. Here every citi-zen is the equal of every other citizen. Here we have had for years manihosed suffrage. We have had no property qualification. Every citizen, no matter how humble he may be, no matter how unlettered he may be, whether he lives in a lumble cottage, in a tenement house, or whether

How did they proceed to construct this newminority of the people of the State shall control hereafter the legislative department of the fovernment? In order to carry out this theory, and to give small communities as much representation as larger ones for the purpose of discriminating against large and populous communities, they proceeded to create Assembly districts under this proposed apportionment which you are to pass upon this fall. They provided that the Senate should be increased from thirty-two Senators to fifty. They provided that the Assembly should be increased from 128 to 150. There was no demand for this. No petitions had been presented from any responsible source anywhere in the State saking that this be done. The old proportion of four to one, which had existed between the Assembly and the Senate, was good enough, and four to one, which had existed between the As-sembly and the Senate, was good enough are nobody was asking for any change. And, if fact, no change was necessary, except for the purpose of securing a partisan advantage and to carry out this new scheme of representation.

UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION.

l object to this increase, first upon the ground that it is unneressary. I adhere to the old Democratic doctrine that it is unwise to multiply and increase public offices in our State, I object to it upon another ground. Have you thought of the expense involved in this increase, the salaries to be paid, the additional stenegraphers fees, and all the other expenses which

The price and style speak for themselves on Flint's

must accompany this increase? It is estimated that this increase will cost the people of the State annually \$100,000, and this makes a million dollars in ten years, taken from the pockets of the people of this State unnecessarily, and, in my judgment, it would constitute a wicked waste of the people's money. And, therefore, aside from any other objection which may exist upon the broad ground of public economy, it is the duty of the people of the State, without regard to party, to condemn the constitutional apportionment at the poils. Not only have they done this, they have done more. In this scheme they have provided for the creation of fiteen Senate districts with a population greater than fifteen other districts by 450,000. It leaves unrepresented a population in Democratic districts of 131,000. It overrepresents Republican districts by 130,000, and it thus makes a discrimination against Democratic districts of 261,635 of population. There is no defence to this. There was scarcely any argument presented in the Constitutional Convention to Justify it. It was revealed that the purpose of this scheme was to enable the country districts of New York State to keep control of the legislative power. What further did they provided In order to make sure that they should have the control of this State, so far as its virtue was concerned, for all time to come, they provided that in the city of New York hat great Democratic stronghold, that no matter how much its population should increase, no matter in time to come to what extent it should grow, that never should the city of New York have to exceed one-third of the Senators from the State of New York. It provided further in regard to your own. I think I can still say your own Democratic county of Kings, which is growing as fast as any other portion of our State, that this county, no matter how much your apportionment, should increase, should never have to reveed one-third of the Senators of our State, thus overturning all principles of apportionment; thus overriding the must accompany this increase? It is estimated that this increase will cost the people of the

sentation in the law-making department of our state.

This, my friends, in brief, is the scheme which you are either to approve or to condemn this fall. Need I tell you how important the matter is to our party? If we fall we shall be power-less to our party? If we fall we shall be power-less to our our laws upon the statute books. Although we might have the majority of the State with us, we could not do anything of value for the people. We could be an opposition party; we could criticise the other side. There was no necessity for this scheme, and let me tell you here that we had only had an enumeration but two short years ago. I am here to say that that was an honest and fair and a just apportionment, and I think I can prove it. Let us test this apportionment of 1892. It first went into operation in the fall of 1892. The Democrats carried the State of New York in 1892 by 45,000 majority. At that same election we carried the Legislature by about twenty-three majority on joint ballot, and properly so. Last year, although it was a light vote, but nevertheless a fair vote, our Republican friends, by a change in public sentiment, carried the State by 24,000 majority for their State ticket, and under this same charge abusing Democratic apportionment they at the same time carried the Legislature by 15 majority on joint ballot, and properly so. Yet, I call to your attention that every victory which they have obtained was the highest compliment that could be paid to the fairness and the fustness and the equality of the Democratic apportionment of 1892.

I have made a careful calculation to see by how much the Democracy would have to carry this State under this proposed apportionment in order at the same time to obtain control of the Legislature—a majority which could only be obtained in some years where there was a great political revolution, and not otherwise. What we want, and what common fairness demands, is that whichever party carries its State ticket that party should also have control of the law-making power. And

and the place, and now there seems to be a determined effort, not only here but throughout the Union, and the Demoration of the United States Senate: it affects the control of the House of Representatives in our partments of our State flowerment—the towermorship, the Lieutenant-towermorship; the control of our four of appeals hang upon the our legislature is also involved in this context. Therefore, under these circumstances, I need not take pains to assure the Democracy reason of another most important question which was not dreamed of one year ago, there has arisen a most important and peculiar question which was not dreamed of one year ago, there has arisen a most important and peculiar question which was not dreamed of one year ago, there has arisen a most important and peculiar question which was not dreamed of one year ago, there has arisen a most important and peculiar question which was not dreamed of one year ago, there has arisen a most important and peculiar question which was not dreamed of one year ago, there has a remained to the proposed apportionment, that "we Hepublican friends obtained control of the Constitutional Convention of our State. That Convention they do do not be a statement continued to the proposed apportionment is wrong and it ought not to be adopted by the people of the state of the proposed apportionment is wrong and it ought not to be adopted by the people of the state of the proposed apportionment is opposition to the result of the proposed apportionment is opposition to the result of the proposed apportionment is opposition to the result of the proposed of the constitutional convention entered upon a career of partias and proposed for a long number of years, and it has a proposed of the convention there are the decrease of the proposed apportionment in any other and the proposed apportionment in any other and the proposed apportionment is opposition to the result of the control of the co AN ABLE REPUBLICAN PAPER.

that was for the benefit of the neighbors over the way."

WHAT DEMOCRACY HAS DONE.

It has often been asked what has the Democratic party done since it obtained power in the last two years. I propose to tell you something which it has done to its credit. We are apt to forget sometimes what our own party has done for the people, and listen too much to the clamor and criticism of the other side. In our national platform of 1892 we promised the people that we would repeal what is known as the Federal Election laws of the country. You recollect the circumstances of their enactment away back in 1871, when the object of our Republican friends was to create new officials, and especially to help them in the control of the carpet bag government of the South. These laws extended over the whole country, and they provided for the appointment of numerous deputy United States Marshals and Federal supervisors of elections. They were unnecessary officials. I venture the prediction that they have never prevented any fraudulent voting that could not as well have been prevented by our State court.

Let me tell you the amount of money that has been expended for the purpose of carrying out these laws. There has been expended for fees of supervisors alone during this period \$2.854.

858, and for special deputy marshals alone there has been paid out \$1.127,345; and there was paid out in the city of New York alone in the last Presidential election of 1892 for special deputies and supervisors the enormous sum of \$7.54.000 in that one single election. I say to you that it was a criminal waste of the people's money, and the Democratic party, in obe-fined to the plan promised in its Chicago platform, within ten months after it came into nower repealed these Federal laws, and they no longer disgraced the statute books of your country. This one achievement was worth all the labor, all the trouble, all the pains that we took when we carried the election in 1892. And to-day and the 6th of November, for the first time in twenty-four years, my

and the faithful fulfilment of our pledges.

THE TABIFF BILL.

What further did we promise in our Chicago platform of 180? We promised to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, and i am here to point you to the proud fact that the McKinley law no longer encumbers the statute books of the country. We have substituted in its place not the perfect measure that some of its desire. There are radical Democrats everywhere, and I am disposed to be one of them myself. Taking it as a whole, it can be said in many particulars that it is a safe and reasonable and conservative bill. It did not go to the extent that I desired upon the question of free raw materials, and you will recall the fact that for some weeks I stood side by side with your patriotic President en-

PRIVATE TO MEN ONLY. Free Lectures of Great Importance to All

There will be free private lectures to men only in Chickering Hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Oct. 23 and 24, at 8 o'clock, by the great specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York city. These lectures will be splendidly illustrated by dissolving views, and will contain valuable advice and information upon those important subjects of a private nature which all men should know and understand, but too often are ignovant concerning. The doctor will all also discuss that terrible discuss, nervous debility, so common among men. Admission is free to all parts of the house, and all men should attend these valuable private lectures. They will learn something to their advantage, addr. formation upon those important subjects of a

deavoring to place coal and iron upon the free list. And I call your attention further to the fact that, while we did not succeed in doing that, we did aucceed in reducing the duty upon coal and fron nearly one-shift from what was the duty under the McKinley bill. I call your attention further to the fact that there is a general reduction amounting to nearly 33½ per cent. From what the duties were under the McKinley bill. You have not forgothen the fact that we placed wool have not forgothen the fact that we placed wool in the duties were under the McKinley bill. You have not forgothen the fact that we placed wool in the duties were under the McKinley bill. You have not forgothen the fact that we placed wool in the duties were under the McKinley bill. You have not forgothen the fact that we placed wool in the duties were under the McKinley bill. You have not say that he in some particulars it should be corrected, it is so safe, so prudent, so conservative, that no Republican manufacturer has a right to point to it and say that he is obliged to reduce the wages of his workingmen in order to live under it. [Loud applause,] iam here to say that in reference to every manufactured article in that bill not placed upon the free list there has been placed a duty sufficient to representers into its production, and that, is all any manufacturer has ever asked.

We have doluce some other things in this bill. We have done some other things in this bill. We have ellminated the obnoxious payment of bounties for sugar. You recollect that the McKinley bill gave us free sugar. Yes, with a string to it. They provided for free sugar on the face of the bill, and then they provided for the payment of bounties from a common treasury to the sugar producers of the South. We say this principle is undemocratic, It is against money from the National Treasury to pay to the producers of wheat, or of corn. In the main the bill has been constructed in the interests of the country. The consequence was wool immediately declined in price, and

and improper tariff legislation that the panic ensued last year, and has continued a portion of the time until this year.

PROSPEROUS TIMES RETURNING.

What has been the effect since the Democrats repealed these two bills? The signs of the times show returning prosperity on every hand. Manufacturers are resuming their work all over the country. I have here before me a statement of the number of men employed in the mills and factories in the county of Chautanqua in this State, and there are to-day some 380 more men employed in the manufactories of the county of Chautanqua than there were one year ago.

Money is becoming easier; our workingmen are finding employment better than before, and I am here to say that, in my humble judgment, in the near future we shall have the old prosperous Democratic times once more.

Now, a word to the business men of Brooklyn. What have you to gain by swapping horses while crossing a stream? We shall have the executive control of the Grant of the Covernment for two years yet to come. What have you to gain by giving the control of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives to our Republican friends? You can accomplish nothing.

You cannot re-enact the McKinley bill, and I am here to express my belief that the McKinley bill will never be re-enacted in this country again. You can stirup the tariff question, you can have the Republicans attempt to do something, you can disturb the business of the country, but you cannot accomplish anything practical. What the country needs is industrial and commercial peace.

CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

It is not necessary that I should enter into any defence of the Administration of President Cleveland. I believe there is not one of us that regrets the victory that placed Cleveland and Stevenson in power in 1883. His Administration has been able, honest, and economical, and it will compare favorably with that of any of his predecessors in the history of the Government. Neither need I say a word in defence of the administration of our own State Government in the past ten or twelve years in Democratic hands; nor a word for the painstaking, hardworking, and able Governor of your State, Roswell P. Flower. [Applause.]
I know of no good reason why the people of this city should desire to place their Government in the lands of the Republican party. I submit to you that you have a faithful and honest administration of public affairs.

HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.

Fellow citizens, I said at the outset of my remarks that I had hoped that I might address you this fail, as I have nearly every fall, without having been a candidate for public office before you. You know the circumstances under which the Saratoga Convention assembled.

You know that certain gentlemen whom we would have delighted to honor with the Democratic nomination declined to accept the post assigned to them. You recollect the circumstances under which I finally accepted the leadership in this campaign. (Cheering.)

I need not assure my friends here or elsewhere that it was a task I did not desire to assume. I had given seven of the best years of my life to the service of the State Government, and I did not believe that there were any further honors in store for me in that position.

I was content to keep my seat in the Senate of the United States, with which the beeple of the State had honored, me. And I had hoped that I might be of more service there than in any other post of honor, and I was content thus to retain my place.

But there seemed to be an emergency presented. When other men had declined and the Convention saw it to say that my name might be of some service in this campaign, and my efforts might possibly contribute to stemming the great Republican tide that seemed to have set in over the country, and recollecting that when in the days of its prosperity I had sought the honors of the party and had received those honors, I did not feel that I should decline to lead it in the hour of its emergency. [Loud, continued cheers.]

Personally, my friends, I am largely indifferent to the result of this election. I want to remained to the town of the sum of the service who this had not received those honors. I did not feel that I should decline to lead it in the hour of its emergency. [Loud, continued cheers.] se. I have no words of unkindness to express for

I have no words of unalidness to express for those gentlemen who think that they cannot consistently or conscientiously support me in this campaign. I can only say that if that be their deliberate judgment I have no malice toward them.
I simply hope that they can see their way to

support my honored associates on the ticket Messrs. Lockwood and Brown. I know little o your local situation here, and I am perhaps no your local situation here, and I am perhaps not competent to advise.

I simply suggest this, that I trust that everything possible will be done to effect a local union upon your members of Assembly and your Congressmen, and wherever clse it is possible among men who protess to be Democrats.

If there must be a division upon my own name let it be so, but let us have a union wherever we can upon every other Democratic candidate that may be presented for the suffrages of the people. didate that may be presented for the suffrages of the people.

It is an hour for the sinking of personal prejudices. It is a time which tries men's souls. It tests the true Democracy of men. Much is at stake in this contest—the control of our State Government, the Legislature, possibly the House of Representatives, and possibly the United States Senate.

The support and approval of our national Administration is involved in this contest. The approval of our State Administration is involved here. When all this is considered I appeal to all men to exhibit a lofty patriotism in behalf of Democratic principles.

CONCLUSION.

And now, my friends, I express to the citizens.

And now, my friends, I express to the citizens, to the people of Kings county, my gratitude for the magnificent support which they have always given me in previous campaigns.

As I said at Syracuse in my opening I say here. I have no money to use or to lavish in my candidacy. I have no banking houses to draw upon, either in London or in New York. I have no means of obtaining votes except by an honorable and fair and open canvass before my fellow citizens throughout the State. I have no secret organizations to aid me in the dark in my campaign: [Much applause and cheering]. I have no millionaires or corporate influences at my back aiding my candidacy here.

plause and cheering! I have no millionaires or corporate influences at my back aiding my candidacy here.

"I simply appeal to the plain people of the State of New York, to whom I have never appealed in vain before, for the sake of the cause and not for myself personally. I am sure this fall you will redeem this old Democratic county and bring her back into the Democratic fold.

As Mr. Hill bowed and turned from the table to walk back to his seal there was an outburst of cheering of chapping, stamping, and shouting that rivalled the tromendous welcome with which he was greeted when he first appeared at the speaker's table.

The choering continued for several minutes, the audience standing in a body. Then there

The cheering continued for several minutes, the audience standing in a body. Then there

was a rush for the doors to get out and cheer Mr. Hill again as he left the building.

E. RLLERY ANDERSON.

was a rush for the doors to get out and cheer Mr. Hill again as he left the building.

E. Ellery Anderson, who has been noted for his strong support of Mr. Cleveland, was introduced as the next speaker. He got a warm reception.

In the beginning of his address Mr. Anderson said:

"I desire to address myself particularly to those Democrats who voted for Grover Cleveland in 1892, and who have now determined either not to support Senator Hill or who feel uncertain as to how they shall cast their votes in November next. Their objections to the candidate of the party are essentially personal, and relate to things which have been done or left undone by him. They have no relation to the party likelf, to its principles or to its platform. A very little reflection must satisfy any reasonable man that the issue as presented in New York this fall involves the future of the party, and must determine whether this State and nation are to be delivered back to the direction and control of Republican policies for many years to come, or whether the principles approved by the vast majority of our people in 1892 shall be put into full and prosperous operation under the auspices of the party which incorporated these principles in its platform at the Unicago Convention. It is this simple fact that the fate of Democracy itself hangs in the balance to-day that seems to me to make it the imperative duty of every Democrat to vote for Senator Hill.

"Let us clearly realize the consequences of his defeat. I. We lose the tovernorship and New York State becomes for all purposes a Republican apportionment which disfranchises in part the Democracy, and which discriminates most unjustly against the great cities of the State, and assures Republican ascendancy for a leader who would marshal its hosts against the active and akgressive enemy; when it called aloud for a captain to assume command of its legions, no one responded until in answer to the substantially unanimous call in which Democratis from all parts of the State united, Senator Hill,

the foe."

At the end of Mr. Anderson's speech it was announced that owing to sudden illness the Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood was mable to be present, and that the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald of New York would speak in his stead. The audience didn't seem to be fully satisfied with this at first, but the first words of the speaker put them in good humor. He said:

"When I came over to Brooklyn this evening and saw the crowds surging about the doors of this hall and saw hislide the sea of faces rising up before me. I began to think that all the Democratic sheep in the fold of Brooklyn had not been led astray by the false shepherd."

Mr. Fitzgerald devoted the main part of his speech to the A. P. A. and its connection with the Republican party. He vigorously denounced the society and its methods and the failure of the Republican party to repudiate it when it had been called upon to do so.

At the end of his speech the meeting was adjourned.

Senator Bill in Carnegle Hall To-night. The Business Men's Democratic Association are counting on the biggest demonstration at Carnegle Hall to-night ever held under their auspices. Senator Hill will speak.

STATE COMMITTEE ENCOURAGED. Ald from Washington Good Results Wher-ever Hill Has Spoken. There has evidently been a change in the pro-

gramme in Washington. It was announced in THE SUN yesterday that Secretary Carlisle would make one speech in New York State dur-ing the closing hours of the campaign. Coming on the heels of this was the announce ment that Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the

coming on the hecis of this was the announcement that Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy Department will also make a speech, probably at Cohoes, Mr. McAdoo is the personal friend of Amos J. Cummings and of other Democrats, and all hands in the departments at Washington are beginning to have an idea that there is a Democratic campaign in New York State.

The anti-usappers are coming out with fervor. United States District Attorney William A. Poucher of Oswego was at Democratic State headquarters yesterday in consultation with Mr. Thacher, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, and Major Hinkley. Mr. Poucher said:

"The Democratic outlook in Oswego county and the northern tier of counties was never better. The registration in Oswego city exceeds the highest we have ever before had there, being in excess of the Presidential registration of 1892.

"The increase is from such wards and localities as to betoken a correspondingly increased Democratic vote. Factional fighting has wholly ceased. The two committees have united and formed a single committee and a single local ticket.

"Enthusiasm prevails all along the line. Everything indicates an overwhelming meeting at Oswego on Friday night to hear Senator Hill."

Chairman Hinkley received a letter from John D. Kernan of Utica in which he volunteered his services for Senator Hill and the State campaign.

The Democratic campaigners, are gaining

services for Senator Hill and the State campaign.

The Democratic campaigners are gaining heart with every hour. John B. Judson, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, has been all over the State, and last night he gave his conclusions, saying:

"Morton will not have over 35,000 to 40,000 plurality above the Harlem Bridge. Not in ten years have the Democrats of the up-country districts been harnessed up together for a political fight as they are to-day.

The registration has been complete of the Shouldn't Go on the Republican Bailot.

fight as they are to-day.

"The registration has been complete of the Democratic voters, and the increase in many of the smaller cities of the State will be found to be Democratic. Wherever Senator Hill has spoken good results are apparent.

"Democrats are enthusiastic, the wavering have become steadfast, and converts from Republicanism have filled up the anxious seats, as in a revival. The Republicans of my Congress district are not in the best mood, owing to their bitter contest over the nomination of Congressmen.

men.
"Thomas R. Hossie, the Democratic nominee,
will receive the support of his party and the
assistance of a large element in the opposition
party; and although the district is largely Republican his chances of election are considered

SENATOR HILL RATHER BUSY. While He Eats He Talks Politics and He Confers While He Is Shaved,

Senator Hill, since his arrival in New York, hasn't had time to take his meals in the dining room in the Park Avenue Hotel. He has not been able even to spare the few minutes neces-sary to visit the barber shop.

All his meals have been sent to his rooms, and he has been shaved in his rooms while he dis-cussed the situation in New York and Kings. If he goes on this way much longer, his friends tell him, he will be a confirmed dyspeptic and as ugly as "Sam Hill" of poetic memory.

A DRY ELECTION IN TROY. If the Law is Enforced, All Her Saloons Will Be Closed,

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 23.-Troy's Committee of Public Safety, formed among representative citizens since the murder of Robert Ross, waited upon the Police Commisseoners to-night and emanded that the laws be enforced at the coming election. L. E. Gurley read a communicoming election. L. E. Guriey read a communi-cation to the effect that the committee as tax-payers and citizens demanded the enforcement of the election laws, and that the police should be instructed to obey orders of any member of an Election Board. He produced a map of the city and demanded the closing of every saloon within a quarter of a mile of a polling place. This will, if carried out, close all the saloons in the city.

This will, if carried out, close all the saloons in the city, theorge B. Wellington said: "We are here as citizens, not representing any party, but the people at large. We insist that the laws be enforced. These laws have been approved by each of the great parties of the State. Our past has been such that we can reasonably insist that they be enforced, which hitherto has not been the case. Your orders must be made so specific that no member of the police can disobey them. We trust that you appreciate the importance of the request, and we shall see that you do your duty."

duty."

The President of the Board of Police Commissioners said that the laws would be enforced. WANTS HARRISON TO SPEAK.

Mr. Morton Will Personally Ask It When the General Arrives.

When the Hon. Benjamin Harrison gets here the Hon. Levi P. Morton will request his old riend the ex-President to make two speeches in rriend the ex-President to make two speeches in New York State, one in New York city and one in another place to be named. Mr. Morton, who was Vice-Fresident with Mr. Harrison, believes that Mr. Harrison will accede to his wishes. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. Warner Miller are to take the stump immediately. There has been some criticiam as to the delay in opening the Hepublican fire in the State, Mr. Platt and all of the Hepublican campaigners said last night that this was to be quickly remedied, and that they hadn't the slightest doubt that Mr. Harrison would speak for the Republicans.

Big Registration in Northern New York Niagana Falls, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The total registration for this city is 3,102 as compared with 2,401 last year, and 2,800 in 1892.
Ogopasana, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Returns from one-half of the election districts of 8t Lawrence county indicates a registration of from eighteen to twenty thousand, which is nearly equal to that of 1892. Whole Family Helped



"My husband was troubled with Rheumatiem so that he could hardly lift his hand to his head, and also had severe pains in his stomach after eating. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him. Our son was all run down and Hood's Sarsaparilla built him up, and he

little boy Leon has also been given appetite, weight, and strength by the medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of Erystpelas, which I have had for 15 years and which Is now entirely driven out of my system. Since taking Hood's

mood's Cures I am better in every way." Mrs. H. K. JOHN-SON, Lyme Centre, N. H.

Hood's Pills are a mild cathartic. 25c. AMOS CUMMINGS'S CANVASS.

Congratulations from the Pilots - Visits from

Yesterday afternoon a delegation from labor unions interested in the great meeting to be held in Cooper Union to-morrow evening called at Congressman Cummings's headquarters at the Grand Union Hotel. The Hon. John E. Fitzgerald of Boston, who spoke at Yonkers on Monday night; Owen J. Kindelon, President of the Amos J. Cummings Printers' Club; M. J. Savage, Presideut of the Mat Makers' Association, and other officers of labor unions were among the callers. On Saturday Mr. Cummings received the follow-ing letter from Capt. Henry Harbinson, Presi-dent of the American Pilots' Association:

dent of the American Pilots' Association;

My Dran Ma, Cunnican Pilots' Association;

My Dran Ma, Cunnican in behalf of the American Pilots' Association, numbering one plots and the Sandy Hook pilotted one State, I learning on plots and the Sandy Hook pilotted one State, I learning on plots and the Sandy Hook pilotted one State, I learning on plots are selected legislation for them in Congress. For four terms you have manful y stood up for the rightness and elected legislation forelief it their interests and elected legislation forelief it their interests and elected legislation forelief in their interests and elected legislation forelief in their interests and selected legislation forelief in their interests of New York as well as of the interests of the people. Your defence of the shipping interests of New York as well as of the interests of her pilots and settlemen, ought to render you a peculiarly strong candidate with shipping men. Hoping you will come out victorious. Item main sincerely yours.

President American Pilots' Association.

T. Thomas Fortune, the colored editor and

Tresident American Pilots' Association.

T. Thomas Fortune, the colored editor and life-long Republican, called to express his good will. He considers Mr. Cummings to be the friend of his people, and recalls the fact that on more than one occasion Mr. Cummings has voted in the House against his party in favor of colored contestants when he thought they had the right on their side.

MINER IN A CHATHAM SOUARE CAB.

He Backs His Domestic Circle Against Campbell's for Nativity and Numbers. Henry C. Miner's campaign manager, in his canvass for election in the Ninth district, has made some concessions on the score of the candidate's blistered feet, and says that Mr. Miner need not weik any more in his nightly rounds

of the district.

"I'm letting Harry use a Chatham square hack to-night," said Doc. "There ain't anythink aristocratic about that. I don't think he'll stick to that method of locomotion very long, though. He tells me that he's had enough of it already, and I've consented to a proposi-tion that he get a butcher cart and drive about in it himself. Say, the Guv'nor is no slouch as a whip, and he'll make a hit in that cart. We're going down into Campbell's own district to-morrow with our pockets full of nickels for

We're going down into Campbell's own district to-morrow with our pockets full of nickels for the kids. As I've told the Guv'nor, all we've got to do is to get the kids and their mothers, and then there won't be any peace for the husbands and fathers till they promise to support Miner."

Mr. Miner made the circuit of his district in his Chatham square cab last night and made speeches at four meetings. One was at 316 Broome street, where the Jimmy O'Brien Democrats, who called the Convention which endorsed Campbell's candidacy, got together and passed resolutions endorsing the nomination of Miner. He also spoke in the Volks Garten and at Harris Hall, 177 East Broadway. At the last-named place the candidate said:

"Tim Campbell says I'm a carpetbagger—that I don't live in this district. Now, I want to say in reply to this that I think I've as much interest in and have done as much for this district as Tim Campbell. I was born in the district. I went to school in it. I employ humbreds of men in it. Yes, and what's more, I found a woman in the district good enough to be my wife, and didn't have to go to Washington to get one."

This reference to Congressman Campbell's choice of a Washington woman for his wife was received with wild cheers.

"What's more," continued the candidate. "I found the district good enough to raise eighteen children in."

Mr. Miner also made a speech to the German-Independent Democracy at 8 Marion street.

Johnny Simpson and Tim Campbell held their peace yesterday. Johnny continued declaring he was in statute quod. Columbus O. Johnson, who spent all Monday night looking for a Su preme Court Justice to sign an order compelling the Police Commissioners to show cause why Johnny's name shouldn't be printed on the official Republican ballot, ran across Judge Mccial Republican ballot, ran across Judge McAdam of the Superior Court in the early morning hours, and then he went right off and served
copies of the order on the Commissioners. The
order is returnable this morning in the Superior
Court. Johnny's lawyer declares that the Court
can't help issuing the writ of mandamus.
The Jimmy O'Brienites of the Third Assembly
district took it into their heads last night to give
Tim a rap. They have been for him. They came
out and endorsed Harry Miner, the Tammany
candidate.

KINGS COUNTY CONGRESSMEN.

The Regulars May Reconsider the Shep ardites' Pies for Harmony. Charles J. Patterson, Chairman of the Shep ardite committee, which was appointed to confer with the committee of the regular Democracy in Brooklyn with a view to harmonizing on all the Congress candidates in Kings county, wrote yesterday to Chairman Bell of the regulars. He says: "It is of very great importance that Con-gressmen holding Democratic opinions should be elected in this as in every other county. Our be elected in this as in every other county. Our committee will meet at any time upon a few hours' notice to confer with a like committee from your body and the various Democratic candidates for Congress, provided that cause recommends itself to the judgment of the members of your organization."

Although the Executive Committee of the regulars, by a vote of 30 to 20, decided on Monday night to reject the Shepard fusion proposition, it is probable that, in accordance with Senator Hill's wishes, a special meeting of that body will be held to-day for a reconsideration of the matter.

Essex County's Nominations.

NEWARE, N. J., Oct. 23.- The Democratic County Convention was held in the new auditorium in Belmont avenue this evening. Mr. James M. Trimble was nominated for Surrogate, and the nominees for Assembly were J. Moeker, Moses Plaut, John B. Dusenbury, John B. Dekers, W. W. Hassinger, Joseph J. Mullin, W. B. Combes, Jr. of Newark: Paul Wilcox of Montclair, W. F. Dean of Milburn, R. Baumlerer of East Orange, and W. Bradford Smith of Orange.

Third district, Conn., C. C. Beckwith, Dem.

7 STORES TOCETHER.

Park Row and Chatham Square. This Week's Bargains.

Iron Bedsteads - \$4.50 Oak Side Boards - \$9 FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc. EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING. \$1 Weekly on \$65 Worth.

Collections made IF REQUESTED. THIS HOUSE HAS NO BRANCHES. Hiring workers on election day is reprehended by the Evening Post as a method of buying votes.

WHY STEINWAY IS FOR GRANT. Many Other Supporters Come Forward-He Opens the Hoty Resery Fair,

While the braves of Tammany were gathered in and about Tammany Hall last night shouting themselves hoarse for Hugh J. Grant for Mayor, their candidate was busy in Harlem opening the fair of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary in 119th street, near Pleasant avenue. He took this occasion to absent him-self from his headquarters in the Union Square Hotel, knowing that they would be practically deserted because of the ratification meeting in

progress at the wigwam.

His literary bureau at headquarters was just as busy as though he had been there though. and was turning out campaign documents as only a well organized campaign mill can. The principal item of news supplied by it was an in-terview with Mr. William Steinway. Mr. Steinway was interrogated concerning an interview with him published in the Plattdeutsche Poste, This does not half express the good opinion

that I have of Mr. Hugh J. Grant. As to Mr. Strong, I do not know him, nor did I know of him before this campaign. I believe he comes from the West, and is at the head of a large advanced years, will prevent him from giving such attention to them as the duties of the im portant office of Mayor of New York require I do not think that our cosmopolitan city should have a Mayor who cannot, as a Republican, have the broad, liberal views of true Democracy, no matter what his good qualities may be. sides, I understand that he has absolutely no experience in public affairs, which, to my mind, is an absolute and essential requisite for the ffice of Mayor of the Empire City of the United States.

"As to Mr. Grant, I have known him personally since 1887. I have repeatedly come in contact with him, especially on matters concontact with him, especially on matters connected with public education, to which Mr. Grant has devoted the greatest attention. He has done more to bring our public schools to the present high position than any Mayor of New York before him. His appointments of School Commissioners and School Trustees were made from the brasdess standpoint, namely, of gentlemen of standing and education who had the subject of the public schools nearest their hearts. "Mr. Grant being able to read and speak the German language has always recognized the importance of the German element in this city by the appointment of a proper proportion of highly-education German-speaking school trustees, and so it was in such other branches of the city Government as I happen to know something about.

"It is to his credit as Mayor that our Fire Department to-day stands unrivalled by that of any other large city in the world. Under his Administration the credit of the city reached its present pre-eminent state. Being in the prime of life he presched

any other large city in the world. Under his Administration the credit of the city reached its present pre-eminent state. Being in the prime of life he, probably, was the hardest working Mayor New York ever had. He could be found from morning till evening at his post.

"It is my belief that with his increased experience and his intimate knowledge of what the city requires he would make a thoroughly good Mayor. I believe that the people of the city of New York will appreciate his fitness and good qualities as Mayor, and I believe also that he will be elected by a handsome majority and that the people will thereby ratify at the polls the sentiment that the great Democratic Mayor."

Among the hundreds of congratulatory letters received by Mr. Grant was one from Thomas Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the Grace Democracy organization in the Ninth Assembly district, pledging his support to Mr. Grant, and another signed by 140 members of Mr. Grace's organization in the Ninth estrict, who declared that they had resigned for the purpose of voting for a Democrat for Mayor.

Scott Lord writes: "Now that you are in the race, of course we must win."

Edward Gordon, Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W., declares: "If you do not have the support of more than 6,000 of the A. O. U. W., declares: "If you do not have the support of more than 6,000 of the A. O. U. W., to this city, it will not be the fault of yours truly."

Carl V. Fornes, ex-President of the Catholic

W. in this city, it will not be the fault of yours truly."

Carl V. Fornes, ex-President of the Catholic Club: Bridge Trustee Edward V. Skinner, Gen., Ferdinand P. Earle, and President Knox of the Board of Education are among the others who say they are especially pleased with Mr. Grant's nomination and desirous of helping toward his shortion.

say they are especially pleased with Mr. Grant's nomination and desirous of helping toward his election.

From Mr. Grant's headquarters came two circulars which were distributed generously to the crowd that gathered at Cooper I'nion last night to ratify the nomination of Col. Strong. One of them contained a statement that Col. Strong was a trustee and Chairman of the Finance Company at the time that Fresident Heers of that corporation managed its affairs. Also the report of Superintendent Pierce of the Insurance Company at the time that Fresident Heers of that corporation managed its affairs. Also the report of Superintendent Pierce of the Insurance Department on some of the things that were done under Mr. Beers's management. The circular suggested that this report indicated the sort of ability Col. Strong would bring to the management of the affairs of the municipality if elected.

The second circular quoted Mr. E. M. Shepard's speech, made in Brooklyn in 1893, showing the difference between the tax rate of Brooklyn and that of New York, a comparison greatly to the disadvantage of the former city. It was headed: "A message to New York Heformers from Edward M. Shepard, the Brooklyn Reformer." Sheriff Sexton said yesterday that in the Twenty-third Assembly district, where he is the Tammany leader, he has the most hopelessly Republican district of the city, but he is making the hottest campaign the district has yet seen, and is hopeful that he will show a plurality for Grant for Mayor there when the votes are counted.

Mr. Grant was at the Park Avenue Hotel for

counted.

Mr. Grant was at the Park Avenue Hotel for a short time yesterday and conferred with Sentator Hill. Healso held several conferences with Mayor Gilroy and Police Commissioner Martin.

ANTI-TAMMANY WOMEN

Chat About Chaining the Tiger and Interest Candidate Carberry.

The Anti-Tammany Ladies' Auxiliary Assocition of the Twenty-third Assembly district held another meeting last night in the hall. Ninety-sixth street, corner of Amsterdam avenue. Mrs. Mark M. Pomeroy, as usual, presided, and was flanked on either side by Mrs. M. F. Kelley, Vice-President, and Miss Anna Hoag.

On the speaker's desk was a huge bunch of roses, sent from Colorado to Mrs. Pomeroy as an

On the speaker's desk was a huge bunch of roses, sent from Colorado to Mrs. Pomeroy as an expression of sympathy from Mrs. Ella Hoyle Beck, wife of ex-Judge Beck of the Supreme Court of that State.

This present was accompanied by a note and a dog chain, the latter intended to be a symbol of the restraint to be placed upon the Tammany tiger by the women of New York. Mrs. Beck offers to send a silver chain when the tiger is actually subdued. Other letters were read from sympathizers.

Mrs. Pomeroy made the opening address, and again stated her objections to the present condition of the city Government.

Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Jane Pierce, Mrs. Shriver, Mrs. Emma Beckwith, Mrs. Stimson-Smith, Miss Barcalow, Mrs. Rotter, Mrs. Carr, and the Princess Viroqua also made addresses. A poem was read by Miss Grace Brown.

One feature of the meeting was the presence of Joseph A. Carberry, the Tammany candidate for Alderman, who listened to a part of the proceedings from the body of the hall, while his opponent, Henry Silherman, sat alongside the Fresident's desk, Mr. Carberry escaped before he was called upon to defend his canvass, but not until he had taken the gauge of the few voters present.

It was announced that a mass meeting, under

not until he had taken the gauge of the few voters present.

It was announced that a mass meeting, under the auspices of the Women's Anti-Tammany Auxiliary of the Twenty-third Assembly district, would be held next week in "a hall or opera house large enough to contain all the anti-Tammany women in New York," as Mr. Pomeroy expressed himself.

About 100 of the ladies of the Society for Political Study met at 144 Madison avenue yesterday afternoon, and listened to a paper on "The City Electors," read by Mrs. Florence De G. Shaw,

GRACE MEN SEE STRONG Only Just to Tell Him that Nothing Much Is Going on in the Districts.

At 4 o'clock yesterday atternoon, the usual hour for conferences and notifications and such like at Col. Strong's headquarters, the thirty district leaders of the Grace Democracy met and went into executive session. Like the Re publican leaders who met there last Friday, the Grace neople wore old clothes, big pockets, and expectant faces. Mr. Grace was there and looked the most hopeful of the lot. The conference lasted an hour. Then all the honefulness was gone, and the thirty went away with limp pockets and disappointed faces. Hon. Joh E. fledges said that all they were there for was to tell Col. Strong the condition of things in the districts.

The D'Brienites are coming around to see Col. Strong this afternoon and to-morrow the Steck-levites will notify him that they are "wid" him. publican leaders who met there last Friday, the

Olite Savites Women to Chip in \$5 Each. Ollio Teall has sent a circular to women offering them representation at the polls by workers in the Second district. He says:

in the Second district. He says:

"Of course it would be impossible for women
to do anything here. If you will send me \$5 for
a substitute, I will hire the substitute and send
you his name and address and notify you where
he is to work on election day. Workers, to be
effective, should live and be acqualated in the
district where they are to work, and I shall hire
only such."

Hiring workers on election day is reprehended

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

The largest collections of colorings and sizes in both Modern and Antique to be found in this

Van Gaasbeek & Arkell

935 Broadway, cor. 22d St.

Borses, Carringes, &c.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S

MAMMOTH REPORITORY.

Largest Carriage Warerooms in New York city
180 and 182 East 18th st.,
through to 123, 125, 127, 129 East 19th st.
All THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW COLORS, ALL KINDS OF TRIMMINGS.
BROUGHAMS & EXTENSION FRONT BROUGHAMS.
VICTORIAS AND CARROLES
FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES. FANCY TRAPS OF ALL KINDS.

Very Handsome Body Brake, with feed bars, for two or four horses, if you don't know just what you want for you may be the first pay you to look through their repository, where you will surely find something to summer driving repository, where you will surely interest you.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LADIES. PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO ALL PLOORS.

A T AUCTION. P. C. KIDD, AUCTIONERS. TATTERSALIS'.

56th st. and 7th av. New York

SPECIAL UNRESERVED SALE OF 26 HIGHLY BREED
TROTTERS AND FAST ROAD HORSES.

FOR SALE-Business wagen, also herse and com-plete set of harness, \$75. Can be seen at 45 Henry st., Brooklyn; owner's residence, 868 Jay st. GOV. FLOWER'S TARIFF TALK.

He Addresses Utica Democrats From a Raliway Car Platform,

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 23.-Gov. Roswell P. Flower passed through here to-night at 6:37 o'clock on his way to Bath, Steuben county, where he will address a Democratic mass meeting to-morrow afternoon. His arrival was heralded by booming of cannon. The train re-mained here for several minutes. The Jefferson Democratic Club was at the station with a band. and, when the Governor came out upon the car platform, escorted by E. Prentiss Bailley, Samuel A. Beardsley, and Fred C. Schraub, he was greeted with three rousing cheers. The train was neld for a few minutes, and Gov. Flower addressed the large crowd which had gathered.

After saying that this was the largest manufacturing State in the Union and that the Democratic party contained more laboring men

than the Republican party, he thus continued:
"Does it stand to reason that we would favor
a policy which would ruin industries and throw
you out of employment? We believe, on the the tariff will give you more work and better new tariff has had a fair trial. The industrial new tariff has had a fair trial. The industrial skies are brightening. Already I noticed in passing, on the way here, Little Falls, Ilion, Herkimer, and your own woolien mills here, that the lights are bright and that the men are at work overtime while I am talking to you to-night.

the lights are bright and that the men are at work overtime while I am talking to you to-night. And I prophesy that the day is not far distant when the wollen mills of this county will be manufacturing all the woollen goods that we wear, instead of importing them as we did under the McKinley bill, with 91 per cent. added for duties, and you wearing shoddy.

"This activity to-day in mills that are working overtime, mind you, is in mills that our enemies said would be ruined if the tariff was reduced. There is but 10 per cent. of labor that enters into a yard of woollen cloth, and in worsted goods 22 per cent. ad valorem on woollens, there is no reason for reducing the price of labor in their manufacture. And I believe that wages under the new Democratic tariff will be as high, if not higher, than they have ever been before. This has been the result of the same kind of a tariff on leather goods. We have not revised the tariff so much as the Republicans would like to have had us, but if we are right in the step we have taken, you will find the manufacturers demanding further steps in the same direction. Let us give this bill a fair trial, and under it I prophesy an era of prosperity that will be lasting.

"We have repealed the Sherman law, so that one dollar is of the equal value of any other dollar.

"Our Republican friends have been trying to fool the people by declaring that the Democratic party was responsible for the people of the p

"Our Republican friends have been trying to fool the people by declaring that the Democratic party was responsible for the panic of last year. Why, you all remember that they looted the United States Treasury of the \$100,000,000 turned over by Mr. Cleveland in 1889 to his Republican successor, and yet they try to make you believe that we caused the panic!" The Governor in closing said:

"You should all vote the Democratic State ticket from top to bottom."

Cries of "We will, we will," were heard as the train moved out of the station.

GORMAN NOT ELECTIONEERING.

Comptroller Eckels to Speak in Ponnsylvania and littucia WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-Senator Gorman disin the present campaign by announcing that he had no intention of making any speeches, and would not make any. He had not been in good health, he said, and was spending the Congress

health, he said, and was spending the Congress vacation in resting.

Comptroller Eckels will leave Washington Thursday for Pittsburgh, where he will address a big political meeting in which Gov. Pattison and Mr. Singerly, the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, will take part. From Pittsburgh Mr. Eckels will go to make speeches in La Salle county, Ill. Democrats of Middlesex Nominate. New BRUNSWICK, Oct. 23 .- The Democratic County Convention, held here to-day, made these nominations: State Senator, James H. Van Cleef; County Clerk, Thomas N. Acker; Assembly, William F. Harkins of New Brunswick, C. bly, William F. Harkins of New Brunswick, C. C. Hommon of Perth Amboy, and John O. Cozzens of Spotswood. Mayor Van Cleef is serving his third term as Mayor. When he was elected the last time he was endorsed by the Republicans. Ex-Sheriff Acker was elected by a large majority, and William F. Harkins was elected to the Assembly last year by a good majority, although a strong fight was made by the Republicans to defeat him.

Gen. Harrison Leaves for New York. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 23.-Ex-President Harrison left for New York this afternoon on private business. Mr. Harrison said to-day that no New York speech was on his programme at present. He will return one week from next Saturday, and will make his last speech of the present campaign at Anderson.

Saxton, Like Harrison, Dorsn't Like Cheep

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Senator Charles T. Saxton and Col. A. S. Bacon addressed a large meeting in the Opera House here to-night. In the course of his speech Senator Saxton said that he detested cheap things; that the brain of the painter and the brain of the workman should never be cheap, and that the Hepublican party proposed that a man should receive an honest day's pay for an honest day's work.

Chicago's Registration Probably 800,000 CRICAGO, Oct. 23.- The last day of registraion for this political campaign was to-day. It ndicates even a heavier vote than was expected as a result of the first day's registration. It was evident at a o'clock to-day that the total registered vote, aside from the women, will exceed 300,000. In some precincts the registration was twenty per cent greater than that of last Tuesday.

COLGATE & CO.'S

For years excitatively used by the best families